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For the Saturday Evening Post.

TO THE DELAWARE.

BY E. C. JONES, ESQ.

When vernal zephyrs fan my brow,
And vernal flowrets greet my coming,
When struggling nature loosens now,
Old Winter's icy grasp benumbing;—
When Earth assumes her green array,
And warblers caroll out their gleeness;
And nymphs and naiads pass the day,
In blithesome mirth and rural freeness;
The golden hour I love to seize;
And to thy grassy bank repair;
To saunter forward at my ease,
Romantic stream of Delaware.
The canopied expanse above,
Where azure clouds are floating free;
The dew besprengled lawn I love;
Because they add a charm to thee.
Thy waters of cerulean blue,
How waveless and becalmed they lie,
Yet as thy placid face I view,
Thy silence has its melody.
My feelings have a milder tone,
My passions own a blest control;
And pride and self are each unknown,
Beneath this music of the soul.
Heaven has my thoughts as thus I gaze,
Upon thy waters bright and free,
And he who scans a mortal's ways;
Thou emblem of his purity:—
Yon sylvan shade. I'll there advance,
And yield myself to fancy's dream;
And watch thy pearly waters dance,
And sparkle 'neath the golden beam.
'Tis thus in childhood's halcyon day:
The beams of hope illume our breast,
When life is beautiful and gay;
And every scene in verdure drest.
Our bosoms bounds beneath her beam,
And fancy weaves the dream of bliss,
When care and pain and grief 'twould seem,
Have yielded all to happiness.
Roll on with calm unruffled brow,
Along thy shore melodious glide;
For other scenes I leave thee now,
To come again at eventide.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

PHRENOLOGY.

[illegible] considering the objections preferred against [illegible]cience of Phrenology, we shall reverse the [illegible]r in which its fundamental principles are [illegible]. It is said that each of the instincts, pro[illegible]ities, sentiments, talents, intellectual and [illegible] faculties, has a portion of the brain, spe[illegible] appropriated to it, and that the develope[illegible] of these different parts, which form so [illegible] smaller brains, or particular organs, is [illegible]fected on the external surface of the cra[illegible], by visible and palpable signs or protuber[illegible], so that an examination of these eminen[illegible] will enable the observer to ascertain the [illegible]itions, and intellectual and moral qualities [illegible] individual.

[illegible] one of the great evils which attend phre[illegible] that the fervid imagination of its disciples, [illegible] them too frequently to suppose the ex[illegible] of particular faculties where in truth [illegible] are not to be found. Every improvement [illegible] in the condition of the world exerts an in[illegible] on the moral sentiments and physical [illegible]ities of men, which developes new com[illegible] of power. Each exhibition of this kind [illegible] not be regarded as the effect of some pe[illegible] faculty, and immediately be referred to [illegible] specific organ. Proceeding in this way [illegible] particle of the brain would be occupied, [illegible] new modes of action would arise. There [illegible] therefore, be a few primitive faculties, [illegible] various combinations produce all those [illegible]mena, we are accustomed to refer to sepa[illegible] organs.

[illegible] fact, the first principle of the system, which [illegible] the different faculties of the mind to [illegible] their separate and independent organ, ap[illegible] involved in some doubt. It is urged that [illegible] of relief, from a change of the subject [illegible]tion, indicates that the part employed is [illegible]t. But this position makes too much use [illegible] sense of muscular fatigue, which can be [illegible] only very loosely to the brain. It is plain [illegible] the brain has any laws similar to those of [illegible]lar motion, it must have a great number [illegible] to itself.—Even if the question could be [illegible] by analogies, those which support this [illegible] are more numerous, and more close, than [illegible] taken from the contractions of the volun[illegible] muscles, since they are drawn from parts contiguous to the brain. The same eye [illegible] gazed on the species of light, finds relief [illegible] more change of colors; and the system, [illegible] the stimulus, from too frequent repetition, [illegible]ased to produce effect, can be impressed [illegible] new stimulus, though its absolute power [illegible] less, and in this case we cannot suppose [illegible]rmer parts to be unaffected, and that each [illegible] has its peculiar seat of action.

[illegible]ther argument adduced is the partial loss [illegible]er, from external injuries of the brain, [illegible]dness, and other diseases. This is, how[illegible] found to be true, more frequently as re[illegible] the same faculty than those which are dif[illegible]. Such are the cases of persons who have [illegible] memory of one language, and yet retain [illegible]r. Unless, therefore, the infinite divisi[illegible] of matter be admitted, and a different seat [illegible]otted to each idea, these cases must be [illegible]ered as opposing, not favoring, the system. [illegible] other argument is inferred from the various [illegible] in which different faculties are possess[illegible] the same person in perfect health. But [illegible] perception of the relations of mathematical [illegible] forms one series of affections, and the per[illegible] of the beauties of poetry includes an[illegible]. The two series are distinct, whether they [illegible] affections of the same organ or of those that [illegible] different.—Again, there is no part of the brain [illegible] has not been destroyed or impaired, with[illegible] any alteration of the intellectual or moral [illegible]ties. Nothing can be more completely [illegible]t than if various organs are dispersed [illegible] the brain, the entire loss of one faculty, [illegible] be in so many cases of local injury, not a [illegible] a common occurrence; and that with [illegible] of the whole cineritious part of the brain, [illegible] powers situated in that point, should [illegible]

[illegible] organs of many of the faculties be, as [illegible] by the advocates of phrenology, double [illegible] disease of one side of the head can exist [illegible] the other is sound, each organ at all times [illegible] distinct affections. These may either [illegible] or be dissimilar, and they may [illegible]tly be exercised at the same time on [illegible] subjects, or they may lead to different [illegible] from the same premises. An inge[illegible] writer has remarked, that the same organ [illegible] capable of believing and disbelieving [illegible] moment the same proposition. One [illegible] of imagination may induce the pe[illegible] to mourn over the anticipated ruin of his [illegible]ntry, while another is expecting the fruits of [illegible] place. The faculties, having all [illegible] that are distinct, cannot interrupt each [illegible] but the powers of each may be simul[illegible] exercised. It is certain that all the [illegible] affections may co-exist; and the only [illegible] we have to guide us in the considera[illegible] them, are those of the organs of sense [illegible]cular motion. In these we find a num[illegible] least rapidly succeeding affections of [illegible] parts, not like the unity of thought. [illegible] walk, and listen to a conversation, or [illegible] the objects around us, without being [illegible] of any interruption in the exercise of [illegible] employed. But there is no man, who [illegible] poetry, while solving a geometrical [illegible] without being made sensible of a dif[illegible].

[illegible] the truth of the general and more im[illegible] doctrine of the locality of thought and [illegible] should be admitted, it may be doubted [illegible] the difference of power should be as[illegible] to the quantity of the parts of the brain. [illegible]fore the appearance of the cranium [illegible] considered as indicative of character. [illegible] general strength of the vital, moral and [illegible] powers is in each individual propor[illegible] the quantity of the brain, is not con[illegible] experience. There are some with [illegible] who are very dull, and others where [illegible] powers have been strong and active while [illegible] has been small.

[illegible] Gall protested against the attempts which [illegible] made to reduce this science to a species of [illegible]nomy, but if his inferences are just, this [illegible] be admitted. For the faculties des[illegible] are not all discovered in different points [illegible] same circumference, but lie under each [illegible] a kind of concentric circle of the [illegible] consequently the elevation or depres[illegible] skull may be produced by the extra[illegible] largeness or smallness of a deeply seat[illegible], the superficial one being the same, or [illegible]ficial organ may be greatly increased [illegible]ished, which condition may be compen[illegible] an opposite state of a deep seated or[illegible] of the skull, therefore, even where there is an opportunity of examining the inner plate is not indicative of the nature of any power, and can be depended on, only as shewing the superficial shape of the brain, and its membranes.

If a difference of power depends on a difference of quantity, may it not be equally probable that the affections of the brain result in a great measure from minute differences of composition and texture. This is the only mode in which great powers in connection with a small skull, can be explained without supposing an original difference in the mind itself. In the sense of fatigue, the organ of the faculty called into action cannot to any measurable extent be diminished, yet its power is different. This is certain, that it is possible to conceive of two brains, whose dimensions are exactly similar, being the one naturally in a condition of langor, as well as in any other state, in the same manner as we can comprehend how a portion of the brain exists in one degree of quantity as in another. Quantity ought not, therefore, to be considered as the measure of the power, since this quantity may continue the same, while the power is very different. The great changes produced in the faculties by the operation of stimulants or sedatives are only explained by that law of the sensorium by which the power, is as the state of the part in quality not in quantity. It has not been shewn that we have the power to reduce or increase the organs of the affections, and hence there would be no necessity for moral education. As in all instances where no injury has been sustained, the organ of sight must always afford its peculiar sensations, when colors are presented to it; the organ of Acquisitiveness will always be affected in its peculiar manner on the presentation of any desirable object. Motives of bodily fear, or of infamy, act only on the organs of courage, pride, or judgment, which may be of greater or less size, but cannot diminish the size of the organ of Acquisitiveness, and hence if with the appropriate action of the latter, the organ of voluntary motion should consent, a continued series of thefts would be likely to ensue.

But on the supposition that these objections were removed, there are some other points of the system, which may be disputed. When the surface of the two hemispheres is examined, no prominences are found in those situations, where it is asserted the various organs are placed, but the brain is seen to exhibit a uniform and general convexity. These organs should be easily discovered on the surface of the brain, after death, even though they had not been apparent in the living head, since the covering of the membrane is now removed. In the basis of the brain where the surface is more marked by convexities and irregularities, and on the interior of this viscus where there are several decided and permanent eminences, and where of consequence it might be presumed several of these organs would be seated, none have yet been shewn.—The protuberances of the brain certainly have an influence on the skull, and produce corresponding convexities or concavities; as the convolutions of the viscus impress on the bones sinuosities, while the vessels of the membrane produce deep channels in the same structure. But it is also manifest that the external surface of the bone has none of these marks, which only affect the internal lamina, while the front, the upper, and back parts, and sides of the skull present nearly a level surface. If therefore there could be a prominence of the brain or its membranes, in any situation, it ought to excavate the skull, and render it thin instead of elevating its surface.

In some parts, the external face of the skull, so far from being modified by the form of the brain, is plainly acted on by other causes. The root of the nose, and the eye brows will have a form of greater or less protuberance according to the size of the frontal sinus, which are known to vary much in different individuals, yet these are the cavities where the organs of locality and color are placed. The organ of Individuality lies over the spine of the frontal bone, and that of Tune on the external angular process of the same bone, neither of which parts can possibly denote a prominence of the brain. The side of the skull is made flat by the temporal muscles, which act with quite as much force on the outer plate of the bone, as the brain can on the internal surface; hence the deviation of this part of the skull from the general globular form of the other portions. Now it is in this situation where the action of the muscles depresses the bone, that many of the organs are supposed to be developed, as Combativeness, Destructiveness and others. In carnivorous animals, where these muscles are very large, and the whole skull appears as though compressed between two powerful agents, a remarkable prominence is seen in the situation of Destructiveness.

Besides the two tables of the skull are separated by a number of air cells through their whole extent in birds, and this circumstance is adduced to prove the existence of particular organs. In the elephant, the skull is in the same manner formed into large cavities which contain air, whence the same conclusion must be inferred regarding this animal. Comparative anatomy cannot, however, be advantageously introduced into a discussion of this kind, and it would, perhaps have been better for his theory, had Dr. Gall not appealed to it in support of his argument. It is proved by numerous observations, that the different parts of the brain, and its appendages are in the various tribes of animals, of very different degrees of importance to the exercise of the powers of life. In birds, if the part which Gall supposes to include the whole powers of life be cut off, the animal is still competent to the performance of many important functions; and under the same circumstances insects continue to live, and the cold blooded animals will for some time exercise all their faculties.

The fact of the numerous remarkable differences observed in the form of the cranium are not by this science explained, nor do the national distinctions in this respect produce a corresponding variation in the mental faculties. It is perfectly obvious that there is a close connection between the external parts of the face, and the structure of the bones which lie under and support them. This difference in form is so evident, that it can be immediately recognised by the most ignorant, and even a blind person, if informed of the character of the distinction would be able by simply touching the skull, to distinguish the head of a Calmuck from that of a Negro. A comparison of various skulls divested of the soft parts, will show that there is as great a difference in the form of this part of the body, as in the color of the skin; and that one form of structure passes by imperceptible gradations into another. Yet there is a constancy of character in the skulls of different nations which contributes essentially to national peculiarities of form, and corresponds exactly to the features that distinguish such nations.

These national varieties have been considered under five principal divisions. The first comprises the inhabitants of Europe, together with the western part of Asia, and the northern Africans. In this variety of the human race, the form of the head is rather globular, the forehead moderately expanded, the cheek bones narrow, and not prominent, but descending in a direct line from the external angular process of the frontal bone. The most perfect examples of this form, are in the Georgian women, where the exactness of symmetry and beauty of configuration gives the model of a finished head.

The second or Mongolian comprehends the inhabitants of eastern Asia, and the Indians of North America; the head is of a square form, and the cheek bones stand out prominently on either side. The bones of the nose which are flat and small, are nearly in the same horizontal line with those of the cheeks. The ridges on which the eye-brows are placed, scarcely appear; the entrance of the nostrils is narrow, and the edge of the jaws on which the teeth stand is obtusely arched in front, and the chin is rather prominent.

The third or Ethiopian variety includes the Africans, in the more southern part of that continent. The whole of this race have the skull narrow, compressed at the sides, where the depression in the temporal bones is of great extent. The forehead is much arched, the cheek bones project anteriorly; the nostrils are large, and that part of the jaws formed for the reception of the teeth protrude considerably, and are narrow and of an oval figure. The lower jaw is large and strong, but the chin instead of projecting as far as the teeth, recedes so that the mouth is the most prominent feature. The substance of the skull is thick, and consequently heavy. A comparison of the negro with the European skull will shew that the latter is more capacious, and must therefore contain a larger brain. The lateral compression of the Ethiopian head, and the narrow arched forehead accounts for the distinction. But the bones of the face are large in proportion, and the openings for the transmission of the nerves are larger; and according to some celebrated anatomists, the nerves which arise from the basis of the brain have a greater amplitude. There is certainly no small resemblance between the physiognomy of the African, and that of the race of monkeys, and the conclusion is inevitable that they approach in the configuration of the head. It might be conjectured from these premises, that the mental faculties of the negro were inferior to the white nations, and such is the fact; but it will not follow from this, that they constitute two different and distinct races of men. The form of the skull which has been described does not universally apply, for it is undeniable, that there are Africans, who have no difference of features, and are only distinguished from Europeans by their color. The ground on which the supposition of distinct races of men, is supported must therefore be untenable. How far the difference of configuration of the skull may affect the development of the intellectual powers, is a question which it will require ages of observation to determine.

The fourth variety comprehends all the American Indians, except those who inhabit the northern part of the continent; they have the cheeks broad, but the bones are more round, and arched than in the Mongolians, and not so much expanded on either side, nor possessing so angular a form. The orbits of the eyes commonly deep; the form of the forehead, in many instances is the result of art, and the skull is most frequently smooth.

The fifth or Malay variety includes the inhabitants of the various islands of Asia, and those of the Pacific ocean, and constitute an intermediate link between the European and the negro. The skull is moderately narrow at the upper part, the forehead rather expanded, and the upper jaw in a small degree prominent. These comprise the great divisions of the human family, arranged according to the form of the head, but there are among the individuals classed under each of these varieties, distinctions not less remarkable. There are not, perhaps, two men to be found, in whom some difference is not apparent. Among the Europeans some are seen with the head long and narrow; others have it short and broad, though there is in all a common configuration which distinguishes them from the inhabitants of distant regions of the earth. This peculiarity of form sometimes national, and sometimes appearing in various countries will give rise to protuberances on the exterior of the skull, which cannot with truth be referred to the influence of any peculiar disposition.

Various conjectures have been offered with the view of explaining the causes of these differences which prevail in the form of the human skull. By some it is attributed to the operation of natural agents, and by others to the application of artificial means in the earlier periods of infancy. It may be remarked that the bones are the most solid part of the human body, and compose a species of foundation on which the soft structure rests. Experiment has, however, shown that they are subject to change even more frequently than the soft parts. The elements of which they are composed are constantly in a state of transition, and removal by a process imperceptible to the senses, while the loss is repaired by the deposition of new particles secreted from the blood. These successive changes in the bone, which commence with our existence, very probably cause them to become accommodated to the neighbouring parts, and assume the form of the structure which surrounds them.

To understand the manner in which the bones are formed, it is necessary to consider their development in the fœtal state. It is moreover useful to proceed in this manner, because it shows the simplicity of the process, and elucidates the mode in which nature proceeds in the construction of the more solid parts of the body. In those parts of the embryo that are to become bones, there is discovered a vascular, gelatinous substance, in which the outline of the bone soon appears, and its substance is made white and firm, in proportion to the quantity of lime deposited. This quantity even at the time of birth, is only sufficient to give firmness to the whole mass. A small point forms in the cartilage from which osseous rays spread out, until at length the whole strata is transformed into bone.

The peculiar conformation of the head in the advanced periods of life, proves that the bones, however firm, they may appear were once soft. The internal surface of the skull presents a perfect mould of the lobes and convolutions of the brain to which it is adapted; while the external parts exhibit the impressions received from the muscles. The general form of the features of the countenance may be defined by an examination of the uncovered bones.

If it can be demonstrated that climate is capable of modifying the form of the face, of which there is no doubt, the same cause must have an influence on the skull, and especially on the bones of the face, though not so directly. But there may be accessary causes which contribute to the same effect. Thus long and continued pressure by artificial means may produce a change in the form of the skull. Travellers relate many curious customs in this respect which prevail among some nations. It is not necessary to recite the particulars. Among the Indians of North America, and the natives of Africa and some countries of Asia, it is notorious that in the early period of infancy, various contrivances are resorted to, for the purpose of moulding the head into a form, which in their view has the appearance of beauty. There are some scientific men of eminence who deny that any of these means are capable of producing an alteration in the natural figure of the different parts of the body, and by them the difference in this respect which exists in the various tribes of men, is referred to the action of climate, diet and other causes.

To explain this matter a little more fully it is necessary to recollect, that the external surface of the cranium is every where covered with a thin, firm, and very adhering membrane, while the interior cavity is lined with another membrane, which is connected to the bone with an equal tenacity. They cannot be separated without the employment of considerable force, and when the rupture is effected, numerous points of blood appear to flow from the orifices of the broken vessels. This membrane acts a very important part in the nutrition of the skull, and its separation from the internal table causes the death of the bone. The thickness of the skull varies in different parts of the cavity; the superior arched portion is the thickest, the frontal bone above the external angular part and the posterior triangular portion are thicker than the other. The lower part of the back of the head and the temporal region are the thinnest, but they are protected by strong muscles. The pits and furrows formed on the inner cavity causes the density to be very unequal even in different parts of the same bone, and in some spots it is transparent. The thickness of the bone varies in the same head from the fifth of an inch to a mere line. A great variety is discovered in the density of different heads, so that the bulk of the brain cannot be determined by an inspection of the skull. It may be remarked in general, that a person with a large brain has a thin skull; in the thickest part it is composed of two plates of compact substance, with a loose intervening texture.

The bones are not dead matter, but are provided with arteries, absorbents and nerves, and though in a state of health insensible, they are in a condition of disease acutely painful. That a vital action may be carried on in their apparently inert structure is seen in the operation of disease; when if any number of laminæ of a bone pass into a state of mortification, they are separated exactly in the same manner as they would be in the soft parts, that is by the action of absorbent vessels. A part of the animal substance has been destroyed but it will yet adhere to the living portion, the mortified bone being separated from that possessed of life by a well marked line of division. In diseases of the bones their configuration sometimes is entirely changed, an effect which can be produced in no other way than by the removal of a portion of the structure by absorption, and a deposition of new particles. We have seen on the head, as well as in other parts of the body, very considerable tumors on the bones.

But the first discovery, and that which led Gall to his after conclusions, is not clear of something more than doubt, and will not admit of that logical demonstration a subject of such importance would seem to require. While yet at school Dr. Gall remarked that all the pupils who were eminently successful in the public examinations, were possessed of very retentive memories, and all were distinguished by very prominent eyes. A coincidence of this character impelled him to the conviction that there must be some connection between a retentive memory and an unusual protrusion of the eye balls. It is probable the science of Phrenology would be unknown but for this incident; while, however, Dr. Gall has placed the organ of memory in the eyes, Spurzheim selects the same spot for the organ of language. By this term he would intimate not memory as connected with philology, but the inclination or aptitude for the study of languages. Phrenologists universally agree in ascribing the faculty of speech, and the ability of articulating sounds to the eyes, and their prominence is regarded as indicating skill in the use of language.

The eye is most certainly adapted with infinite wisdom to the purpose of vision, but it is difficult to conceive how it can be at the same time designed to act on the faculty of speech. This organ has nothing in its structure which will prove a connection between its functions and the articulation of sounds, while it is in all parts remote from other organs whose very constitution proves them to be essential to the employment of language. Yet we shall find all the authorities on the subject of phrenology asserting that "large and prominent" eyes are the signs of a development of the "organ of memory and language;" though Spurzheim informs us, that the eyes in addition to their prominency "must at the same time be pressed as it were to the lower part of the orbit."

As a matter of fact, it will not be found that persons having very prominent eyes, are endowed with any extraordinary ability as regards an aptitude for the acquisition of languages, but the contrary has been remarked in numerous instances. The only point perhaps in which the location of the organ of memory and that of speech may be regarded as the same, is the necessity of the former faculty to the acquisition of the latter. An animal may possess the power of vision in great strength and yet be incapable of uttering articulate sounds. There is no circumstance which directs the attention to any possible influence of the eye over the tongue, mouth, throat, and other parts necessary to speech. The inferior animals are admitted to have memory to a certain extent, and yet it is not observed to be greater in those having prominent eyes, than in others where they are depressed.

The organ of Benevolence is developed on the superior, anterior part of the head, and is affirmed to be almost universally present, whence phrenologists assert, that man is naturally good. The question which has so long divided moralists, as to whether men were born with a disposition for good or evil, has thus been definitely settled. On this ground therefore the doctrines of phrenology are opposed to those which the Christian religion is held to inculcate. In the immediate vicinity of this organ on the upper part of the head, is Marvellousness, or in other words the love of supernatural objects. It is this organ which produces a disposition to place confidence in the apparition of spirits, and in circumstances contrary to the ordinary operations of nature. This inclination of the mind is represented to be the immediate result of a peculiar organisation; and it would, the phrenologist says, be unjust to accuse those who possess it, of imposture, as it would be unreasonable to censure poets for the personification of their ideas, for both are merely the slaves of a too energetic action of one part of the brain. Combe says, "the legitimate object of the faculty of Veneration is the Divine Being; and I assume here, that phrenology enables us to demonstrate the existence of God;" and yet some of the advocates of this science teach that there are "some persons, for want of this organ, have no capacity for religious instruction, while others, who possess the organ, receive it with the greatest eagerness." All morality and religion must therefore be dependant on physical organisation, and as this particular structure results from nature, and is in no manner under the control of the individual, accountability is destroyed. Those who from their organisation are capable of religious motives and feelings, are in like manner nothing more than creatures of destiny. But it stops not here, for if this doctrine be true, one of two things must inevitably follow, either men are the sport of a blind chance, or being endowed with those faculties by the all wise creator, a scheme of predestination must exist for which no adequate motive can be discovered.

The organ of Theosopy, is divided by Spurzheim into Veneration, Conscientiousness and Hope, which operating together produce opposite sentiments, wherein virtue and vice, truth and falsehood are mixed into a most betrogenous combination. Thus worship, devotion, piety and idolatry all proceed from the same source, and are dependant on the same organs and developments. It is argued that the sentiment of religion is innate in the human mind, and is a part of the nature of man, and that this sentiment inclines men to worship gods in some shape or other. Some have said that the religious feeling has produced wars, bloodshed, and the destruction of human beings. In proof of this numerous instances of persecutions and massacres among Christians and Pagans have been cited, but it has not been shown how far these revolting scenes were enacted under the guidance of the religious sentiment strictly speaking. Other faculties and propensities have their share in lessening the happiness of men, and directing them to the commission of these enormities. But there can be no criminality attached to the sanguinary horrors of persecution, because the passion which excites them is inherent in the physical constitution.

It is further affirmed that "our ideas on all subjects depend on our being furnished with organs to originate, or to give birth to them, and we have an idea of God, as we have love of offspring, benevolence, &c. because we have an organ fitted for such a purpose. There is, it is said, no nation without religion and the love of offspring, or any other of the instinctive propensities. If they be instinctive then necessarily existing and incapable of being suppressed, and yet they prompt to acts diametrically opposite. It is one of the consequences of the religious propensity that it sometimes prompts to human sacrifices among pagan nations, where the victims are frequently young children. In this case one instinctive propensity vanquishes another, or at least for a time makes silent its promptings. The religious sentiment in these cases may be said to have been improperly directed, and that without some external guiding power, its impulses must lead to erroneous practices. It does not appear to us that much value can attach to a knowledge of organs so evidently imperfect and so likely to be misdirected. But it must be admitted that where organs are developed in different degrees, an apparent contradiction of our ideas of propriety may exist. The religious sentiment may be fully and largely unfolded, and consequently induce to the commission of many acts in themselves criminal but which no antagonist principle can restrain. The evolution of various faculties in the same degree would seem to suspend the action of them all, and produce a condition approximating to vegetable nature. No such instance has ever yet been discovered, for in order to sustain the general economy of mind there must be a predominating organ from which the character and moral habits of the individual is to be inferred.

The advocates of Phrenology further affirm that the expression fruits of the spirit, can have no reference to supernatural moral influences, but only indicate the natural effect of the operations of the mind of man. The fundamental doctrine of the science as regards morals, as in all other matters is, that men have no ideas except through the medium of certain organs of the brain which produce them. The ties which bind men together are made to depend on the development or non-development of particular organs. The truth of the system must be proved by observations long and extensively pursued, and unless this be done, our views of moral fitness, and religious responsibility must essentially change. A distinction would necessarily prevail among men on these important topics; there will be some incapable of doing wrong, and others again who cannot do right. The old and exploded doctrine of a blind and irreversible fate will be revived in substance if not in form, and all laws for the government of men will be worse than useless. The form and structure of the brain must become the test by which the qualifications and virtues of men are to be judged. Should there be a young man whose disposition is yet uncorrupted, neither friends nor relatives need entertain any anxiety for the preservation of his virtue. However profane, selfish, or dissolute his companions may be, they cannot diminish the size of the organs of benevolence and veneration, and until this be done, ridicule will have no influence, and example no contagion.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.

BY DR. LYMAN WALBRIDGE TRASK.

The Thistle (Carduus).

How oft when sorrows rage,
And brilliant hopes decay;
Thy language tells the soul,—
Away! Away! Away!—
To dismal caves,—to savage lands
To tiger's dens or desert sands!

Say—can the human heart,
A constant anguish bear,—
An ever-flowing stream,
A flinty rock will wear—
Now, now escape, o'er deserts stray
I hear thy voice, Away! Away!

Thy words shall be obeyed.
And now no more delay
My ship is on the wave—
Away! Away! Away!—
To dismal caves,—to savage lands,
To tigers dens—or desert sands!

Laziness.—A man of considerable wealth, and no small degree of indolence while setting in his easy chair sipping his coffee from his urn, told his servant to hand his handkerchief. The servant did so; and was then demanded to hold it to his nose. He again obeyed, and the man sat a moment; and half starting from his chair, angrily cried, "Why don't you blow it, you know what I wanted."

THE COBBLER OF DORT.

By the author of Mephistopheles in England.

"Oh, the world's nothing more than a cobler's stall;
Stitch, stitch—hammer, hammer, hammer!
And mankind are the boots and shoes on the wall;
Stitch, stitch—hammer, hammer, hammer!
The great and the rich
Never want a new stitch;
They fit like a glove before and behind,
Are polished and neat and always well lined,
And thus wear till they come to life's ending:
But the poor and the mean
Are not fit to be seen;
They are things that none would borrow or steal,
Are out at the toes and down at the heel,
And are always beyond any mending.
So the world's nothing more than a cobbler's stall;
Stitch, stitch—hammer, hammer, hammer!
And mankind are the boots and the shoes on the wall!
Stitch, stitch—hammer, hammer, hammer!"

'Jacob!—Jacob Kats, I say!' exclaimed a shrill female voice.

'Stitch, stitch—hammer, hammer, hammer!' continued the singer.

'Are you deaf, Mynheer?'

'And mankind are the boots and the shoes on the wall!'

'Do leave off your singing, and open the door; the burgomaster will be angry that I staid so long.'

'Stitch, stitch—hammer, hammer, hammer.'

'You are enough to provoke the most patient girl in Dort. Open the door, Jacob Kats!—open the door this instant, or you shall never have any more work from me!'

'Ya!' drawled the cobbler, interrogatively, as he slowly opened the door of his stall.

'Is this the way you behave to your customers, Mynheer?' asked a smartly-dressed, plump-faced, pretty little woman, in rather a sharp tone—'keeping them knocking at the door till you please to open it! It's not respectful to the burgomaster, Jacob Kats!'

'Ya!' replied the mender of leather.

'Here, I want you to do this very neatly,' said the girl, producing a small light shoe, and pointing to a place that evidently wanted repairing.

'Ya!' said Jacob Kats, examining with professional curiosity the object spoken of.

'The stitches have broken away, you see; so you must fill up the place they have left, with your best workmanship,' she continued.

'Ya!' he responded.

'And mind you don't make a botch of it, Mynheer.'

'Ya!'

'And let me have it in an hour, for the burgomaster has given me leave to go to a dance.'

'Ya!'

'And be sure you make a reasonable charge.'

'Ya!'

'I shall be back in an hour,' said the little woman, as she opened the door to let herself out of the stall; 'and I shall expect that it will be ready at that time.' And away she went.

'Ya!' replied Jacob for the last time, as he prepared to set briskly about the job, knowing that his fair customer was too impatient a personage to be disappointed. 'It is not every cobbler that can boast of being employed by a burgomaster's nursery maid,' thought Jacob, and Jacob was right.

Now every body knows what sort of a character a cobbler is; but a Dutch cobbler is the beau ideal of the tribe; and the cobbler of Dort deserved to be a king of all the cobblers in Holland. He was the finest specimen of 'the profession' it was possible to meet with; a profession, by the by, which his forefathers immemorial had followed—for none of them had ever been or ever aspired to be shoemakers. Jacob could not be said to be tall, unless a height of five feet one is so considered. His body was what is usually called 'punchy'—his head round like a ball, so that it appeared upon his shoulders like a Dutch cheese on a firkin of butter; and his face, having been well seamed by the ravages of the small pox, resembled a battered nutmeg-grater, with a tremendous gap at the bottom for a mouth; a fiery excrescence just above it for a nose, and two dents, higher still, in which were placed a pair of twinkling eyes. It will easily be understood from this description, that our hero was by no means handsome; but his father and his grandfather before him had been remarkable for the plainness of their looks, and Jacob had no earthly reason to desire to put a better face on his business than his predecessors. Much cannot be said of his dress, which had little in it differing from that of other cobblers. A red woollen cap ornamented his head—a part of his person that certainly required some decoration; long sleeves of a fabric which could only be guessed at, in consequence of their color, cased his arms; half a dozen waistcoats of various materials covered the upper part of his body; and his nether garments were hid under an immense thick leather apron—a sort of heir-loom of the family.

But Jacob had other *habits* besides these; he drank much, he smoked more, and had an equal partiality for songs and pickled herring. Alone—which is something like a paradox—he was the most sociable fellow in existence; he sang to himself, he talked to himself, he drank to himself, and was evidently on the most friendly terms with himself; but when any one made an addition to the society, he became the most reserved of cobblers; monosyllables were all he attempted to utter; nor had he any great variety of these, as may have been observed in the preceding dialogue.—His stall was his kingdom; he swayed his hammer and ruled his lapstone vigorously; and, as other absolute monarchs have done, in his subjects he found his *tools*. His place of empire was worthy of its ruler. It had originally been an out-house, belonging to one of those low Gothic-looking dwellings with projecting eaves and bow windows that may be seen in the most unfashionable part of most Dutch towns; and its interior, beside a multitude of objects belonging to the trade, contained a variety of other matters peculiar to himself. Such spaces on the wall as were not hidden from the view by superannuated boots and shoes, were covered with colored prints, from designs by Ostado, Teniers, and others, representing drinking, playing at cards or at bowls, and similar subjects. On a heavy three-legged stool, the throne of the dynasty of the Kats, sat the illustrious Jacob, facing the window, to receive all the advantage the light could give; before him were the paraphernalia of his vocation; on one side was a curious old flask, smelling strongly of genuine Scheidam, which invariably formed a 'running accompaniment' to his labors; and on the other was an antique pipe, short in the stem, and having a bowl on which the head of a satyr had been carved, but constant use for several generations had made the material so black that it might have been taken for the frontispiece of a more objectionable personage.

Jacob Kats had been diligently waxing some flax preparatory to commencing the repairs of the burgomaster's nursery-maid's shoe, occasionally stopping to moisten his throat with the contents of the flask, which, either from a prodigal meal of pickled herring having made him more thirsty than usual, or the Scheidam appearing more excellent, had been raised to his mouth so often that day, that it had tinged his nose to a more luminous crimson, and given to his eyes a more restless twinkling than either had known for some time; when, having carefully prepared his thread and laid it on his knee ready for immediate use, and placed the object upon which his skill was to be exercised close at hand, he turned his attention to his pipe—it being an invariable rule of his progenitors never to attempt any thing of importance without first seeking the stimulating influence of the Virginian weed. On examining his stock of tobacco, he discovered that he had barely enough for one pipe.

'Donner and blitzen!—no more! Bah! I wish to the Teuful my pipe would never want re-filling!' exclaimed the cobbler of Dort, filling the bowl with the remains of the tobacco; and then having ignited it with the assistance of flint, steel, and German tinder, puffed away at the tube, consoling himself with the reflection that, when his labor was done, he should be able to procure a fresh supply. He smoked and stitched, and stitched and smoked, and smoked and stitched again; and while his fumigations kept pace with his arms, his thoughts were by no means idle—for, to tell the exact truth, he became conscious of a flow of ideas more numerous and more ambitious than he had ever before conceived. Among other notions which hurried one another through his pericranium, was one peculiarly interesting to himself. He thought it was high time to do something to prevent the ancient family of the Kats becoming extinct, as he was now on the shady side of forty, enjoying in single blessedness the dignities of Cobbler of Dort, and, if such a state continued, stood an excellent chance of being the last of his name who had filled that honorable station. He could not help condemning the taste of the girls of his native town, who had never looked favorably upon his advantages; even Maria Van Bree, a fair widow who had signified her affection every day for fifteen years by repeating a joke upon his nose, only last week had blighted his dearest hopes by marrying an old fellow with no nose at all. Jacob thought of his solitary condition, and fancied himself miserable. He became sentimental. His stiches were made with a melancholy precision, and in the intensity of the affliction he puffed his miserable pipe; but as song was the medium through which he always expressed his emotions, his grief was not tuneless: in tones that, without any exaggeration, were wretched to a degree, he sung the following exquisite example of Dutch sentiment:

'*Ach! had ik tranen kon ik schreijen,*
De smart knaagt mij het leven af;
Deen wanhoop spargen folte ringen,
Stort bij Maria mij in 't grag.'

Which is appropriately rendered thus;

'*Ah! had I tears so fast they'd spring,*
Nought from these eyes the flood could wipe out
But had I songs, I could not sing—
The false Maria's put my pipe out.'

The conclusion of this pathetic verse brought to his mind the extraordinary circumstance of his pipe (the one he had been smoking) continuing to be vigorously puffed long after it had usually required replenishing. He might have exhausted three in the same time. He also became conscious of a curious burning sensation spreading from immediately under his red cap to the very extremity of his ten toes. The smoke which he inhaled seemed very hot; and the alarm which his observations on these matters created was considerably increased by hearing a roar of small shrill laughter burst from under his very nose!

'Donner and blitzen!' exclaimed the bewildered cobbler, as he took the pipe out of his mouth and looked around him to discover from whence the sound proceeded.

'Smoke away, old boy! Smoke away! You wont smoke me out in a hurry, I can tell ye.'

Jacob directed his eyes to the place from whence came this strange address, and his astonishment may be imagined on perceiving that *the words were uttered by his pipe!* The ill-looking black satyr, carved on the bowl, seemed to cock his eye at him in the most impertinent manner, twisted his mouth into all sorts of diabolical grimaces, and laughed till the tears ran down his sooty cheeks. Jacob was, as he himself expressed it, 'struck all of a heap.'

'You know you wished to the Teuful your pipe would never want re-filling,' said the voice as plainly as it could, while laughing all the time, 'so your desire is now gratified. You may smoke till the day of judgment.'

Jacob, in fear and trembling, recalled to mind his impious wish; and even his regret at having been jilted by the widow Van Bree was forgotten in the intensity of his alarm.

'Smoke away, Jacob Kats!—I'm full of capital tobacco,' continued the little wretch, with a chuckle. The terrified cobbler was thinking of refusing, yet too much afraid of the consequences; while his tormentor, distorting his hideous features in a more abominable grin, shrieked out in his shrill treble—

'You *must* smoke me—no use refusing *now*! Here I am, old boy, with a full bowl, that will never burn out—never, never, never! so you'd best smoke.' And then, as if noticing his indecision, he exclaimed, with a fresh burst of horrid laughter, 'Well, if you wont, I'll make you; so, here goes!' and before his wretched victim was aware of the manœuvre, he jumped stem foremost into his mouth.

'Now, smoke away, old boy, or worse will follow,' said the little satyr, threateningly.

Jacob was in such a state of fright that he did not dare to refuse; but the first mouthful he inhaled seemed to choke him, as if it were the burning fumes of sulphur; and, gasping for breath, he brushed the pipe from his mouth.

'Smoke away, Jacob!—capital tobacco!' screamed the voice, in a roar of fiendish mirth, as he immediately regained his position. In vain with one hand after the other, the miserable cobbler knocked the pipe from between his teeth; as fast as he struck it away, it returned to the same place. 'Smoke away, old boy!' continued his unrelenting enemy, as often as his fits of laughter would allow. 'Smoke away!—capital tobacco!'

Jacob Kats seemed in despair, when casting his eyes upon his lapstone, a way of getting rid of the accursed pipe presented itself to his mouth. He threw down the grinning demon on the floor, and with his lapstone raised above his head, was about to crush it at a blow. 'Smoke away, old boy!' fixing itself again firmly between his teeth, before Jacob had time to put his intention into execution, jeeringly continued the detested voice: 'smoke away!—capital tobacco!'

With one great effort, such as great minds have recourse to on great occasions, Jacob let fall the stone, with a vigorous grasp caught hold of the grinning pipe, and, as he thought, before he could make a guess as to what he was about to do, dashed it into a thousand pieces upon the lapstone at his feet.

'Donner and blitzen!' cried the delighted cobbler, 'I have done for you now!'

Alas for all sublunary pleasures!—alas for all worldly convictions! Instead of his enemy being broken into a thousand pieces, it was multiplied into a thousand pipes—every one a fac simile of the original, each possessing the same impertinent cock of the eye, each disclosing the same satirical twist of the mouth, and all laughing like a troop of hyenas, shouting in chorus, 'Smoke, away! smoke away, old boy!—capital tobacco!'

The patience of a Dutchman may be great, but the consecrated patience of all Holland could not stand unmoved on so trying occasion as that which occurred to Jacob Kats. He saw the multitudinous tormentors form into regular rank and file, and then, as if his mouth had been a breach which he had 'armed to the teeth,' they presented their stems like so many bayonets, and charged in military fashion, screaming, laughing and shouting, in a manner sufficiently terrible to scare the senses out of all the cobblers in Christendom. Slowly the trembling wretch retreated before the threatening phalanx; but he was surrounded—his back was against the wall—there was no escape; and with one leap the enemy were in the citadel. Extraordinary as it may appear, Jacob did not lose his presence of mind. As they were all jostling and giggling, and crying out to be smoked, the unconquered cobbler firmly grasped the whole mass of his foes in both his hands to make a last attempt at their destruction, by throwing them into a tub of water in which he soaked his leather, that happened to be just within reach; but, in a manner inexplicable to him, he felt that the more vigorously he grasped them in a body, the more rapidly they seemed to shrink from his touch, till nothing was left but the original pipe, which suddenly slipped out of his hands.

'Well then, you *wont* smoke me,' coolly remarked the sooty demon;—'but' added he, in tones that made the marrow in Jacob's bones turn cold as ice—'I'LL SMOKE YOU!'

While the last of the family of the Kats was reflecting upon the meaning of these mysterious words, to his increasing horror he observed the well smoked features of the satyr gradually swell into an enormous bulk of countenance, as the same process of enlargement transformed the stem into legs, arms and body, proportionately huge and terrific; but the monstrous face still wore its original expression, and seemed to the unhappy Dutchman as if he was looking at the cock of his eye through a microscope. Without saying a word, the monster, with the finger and thumb of his right hand, caught up Jacob Kats by the middle just as an ordinary man would take up an ordinary pipe, and with his left hand twisted one of his victim's legs over the other as if they had been made of wax, till they came to a tolerable point at the foot; then, taking from a capacious pocket at his side a moderate sized piece of tobacco, with the utmost impudence imaginable, he rubbed it briskly upon Jacob's nose, which, as would any nose under such circumstances, was burning with indignation; and the weed immediately igniting, as the poor cobbler lay with his head down gasping for breath, he thrust the flaming mass into his mouth, extended a pair of jaws that looked like the Grand Canal, quietly raised Jacob's foot between them, and immediately began to smoke with the *energy of a steam engine!* Miserable Jacob Kats!—what agonies he endured! At every whiff the inhuman smoker took, he could feel the narcotic vapor, hot as a living coal, drawn rapidly down his throat through his veins and out at his toes, to be puffed in high volumes out of the monster's mouth, till the place was filled with smoke. Jacob felt that his teeth were red hot—that his tongue was cinder—and his drops of perspiration coursed each other down his burning cheeks, like the waves of the Zuyder Zee on the shore when the tide's running up. Jacob looked pitiably at his tormentor, and thought he discerned a glimpse of relenting in the atrocious ugliness of his physiognomy.

He enclosed his enormous jaws, and removed from them the foot of his victim. The cobbler of Dort congratulated himself on the approach of his release.

'Jacob Kats, my boy!' exclaimed the giant, in that quiet patronising kind of voice all men affect, carelessly balancing Jacob on his finger and thumb at a little distance from his mouth, as he threw out a long wreath of acid smoke; 'Jacob, you are a capital pipe—there's no denying *that*. You smoke admirably—take my word for it;' and then without a word of pity or consolation, he assumed his unnatural fumigations with more fierceness than ever. Jacob had behaved like a martyr—he had shown a spirit worthy of the Kats in their best days; but the impertinence of such conduct was not to be endured. He would a minute since have allowed himself to have been dried into a Westphalia ham, to which state he had been rapidly progressing, but the insult he had just received had roused the dormant spirit of resistance in his nature; and, while every feature in the tyrant's smoky face seemed illuminated with a thousand sardonic grins, having no better weapons at hand, Jacob hastily snatched the red cap off his head, and taking deliberately aim at his persecutor, flung it back into the very cock of his eye. The monster opened his jaws to utter a wail of agony, and down came the head of Jacob Kats upon the floor, and left him without sense or motion.

How long the cobbler of Dort remained in this unenviable situation it is impossible to say, but he first was recalled to consciousness by a loud knocking at the door of his stall.

'Jacob! Jacob Kats!' exclaimed the well known voice of his fair customer, in a tone of considerable impatience; and Jacob, raising himself on his elbows, discovered that he had fallen back off his stool; and the empty flask at his side, and the unfinished work on his lap, while they gave him a tolerably correct notion of his condition, did not suggest any remedy for the fatal consequences of disappointing the burgomaster's nursery maid. It it is only necessary to add, that, with considerable difficulty, he managed to satisfy his important patroness: but, to the very day of his death, Jacob who proved to be the last of the dynasty of Kats who enjoyed the dignity inseparable from the situation as Cobblers of Dort, could not, with any degree of satisfaction, make up his mind as to whether the strange effects he had that day experienced had been caused by extraordinary indulgence in pickled herrings—or to prodigal allowance of Scheidam—or intense disappointment for the loss of the widow Van Bree.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

HORACE IN PHILADELPHIA——SECOND SERIES.

ODE XXXIV.—*To Madame Fanny Wright Darusmont*

"Parcus Deorum cultor et infrequens," &c.

While I profess'd the sceptic creed,
By vain philosophy misled,
I talk'd and argued much indeed
Of minds from superstition freed,
And much your favorite books I read.
Yet, in my calm, reflective mood,
When darkness, solitude and pain
Had brought me to my wits again,
I felt my doctrines were not good.

Conscience I never could refute,
Albeit my sophistry could make
Unlearned and weak opponents mute,
Perhaps their better credence shake;
Oh! 'tis a fearful thing to take
Responsibility like this,—
Inducing mortals to forsake
Their cherish'd hopes of future bliss;
And more;—the vengeance of the skies,
With frantic daring, to despise!

You, Fanny, know, as needs you must,
And all who hold your tenets know
The wavering to whom you trust,
The darken'd path you strive to show.
You hate, detest celestial light
And grow enamored of the night;
Ah, such perverse affection breeds
In souls allied to evil deeds;
In minds where thoughts, like Stygian weeds,
In horrid gloom alone may grow!

Could'st thou, with Tully's art discourse,
Or reason with Socratic force;
If on thy glowing accents hung
The muse of an angel's tongue;
The poison of thy counsels, yet,
Thou could'st not teach us to forget;
Thy mental strength and varied lore
Can make thee but detested more;
For talents misapplied are still
Most dangerous instruments of ill.

Nor canst thou much injustice see,
(Whilst thy harangues our senses stun
With impious manliness,)—if we
Forget thy sex, as thou hast done.

Thou art not woman;——with that name
Some angel attributes reside;
And sin itself is check'd by shame,
And virtue oft may lean on pride.

But thou, nor pride nor shame restrains
And virtue,—gods!—can it endure
To breathe where boundless license reigns?
To dwell with principles impure?—

O may thy hateful breath infect
No portion of this purer air!—
Fly to thy native soil,—direct
Thy footsteps to thy former lair;—
For what with horror we reject,
Perchance may be congenial *there*.

September 8, 1838.

CAPTAIN BACK'S LAST VOYAGE TO THE POLAR REGIONS.

Narrative of an Expedition in H. M. S. Terror, undertaken with a view to Geographical Discovery of the Arctic Shores in the Years 1836–7. By Capt. Back, R. N.

The public has already been made acquainted with the leading particulars of Capt. Back's last perilous expedition. The hasty sketch which we were then enabled to offer—thanks to the Geographical Society—is completely filled up in the volume now before us, which, in all probability, will be the last but one of its series;—the expedition of Messrs. Dease and Simpson—of which also, so far as it is complete, a sketch has recently appeared in this journal—furnishing materials for the final page of the "strange eventful" chapter of Arctic Discovery, so creditable to British enterprise and endurance.

As, however, the reader is already aware that the main incidents of Capt. Back's expedition was a twelvemonth's frightful imprisonment in the ice, he will naturally have prepared himself for even less variety of incident in the pages before us, than generally make up a record of Arctic travel. The crew of the Terror, though not so cheerfully disposed as might have been desired in such a situation, went through the tremendous services required of them with courage and obedient industry; there was not a trait of dissension among the ice-embayed voyagers; and though sickness visited them heavily, (owing probably, to the utter failure of their warming apparatus,) the loss of life was light, and the three deaths, which took place, offered no incident "to adorn a tale." Intercourse with the shore was rare—for the most part impossible; the Esquimaux, those shrewd, bargaining denizens of a district so bleak, that we might be excused for believing that nothing purely human could inhabit it, were only seen twice; while "the few birds and animals obtained," so an appendical note informs us, "are so familiar to the readers of Arctic zoology, as to render any notice of them altogether unnecessary." In short, the route having been once traced, there remains for us but to select a few from a series of winter pictures, illustrating (to speak fancifully) the gigantic might of Frost and Ocean, the powerlessness of man to cope withal, and the protecting hand of Providence.

As early as the 9th of August, 1836, the Terror had reached the extreme north point of her course, lat. 65° 50′ N. long. 82° 7′ W. being already entangled by the ice, upon which, as a cradle, she was to drift for four long months in the following spring. The constant and imminent peril was of the vessel being "nipped," as it is technically called. This disaster shortly befel her.

"The next morning (Sept. 20th) it drew more to the northward, and, what was worse, blew fresh, thereby setting the seaward ice down toward the land with more force than had yet been experienced. Shortly after 9 A. M. a floe piece split in two, and the extreme violence of the pressure crushed and crumbled the windward ice in an awful manner, forcing it against the beam fully eighteen feet high. The ship creaked as it were in agony, and, strong as she was, must have been stove and crushed, had not some of the smaller masses been forced under her bottom, and so diminished the strain, by actually lifting her bow nearly two feet out the water. In this perilous crisis steps were taken to have every thing in readiness for hoisting out the barge, and without creating unnecessary alarm, the officers and men were called on the quarter-deck, and desired, in case of emergency, to be active in the performance of their duties at the respective stations then notified to them. It was a serious moment for all, as the pressure still continued, nor could we expect much, if any, abatement until the wind changed.

"At noon the weather and our prospects remained the same. The barometer was falling, and the temperature was 26°+, with unceasing snow. Much ice had been sunk under the bottom, and a doubt existed whether it was not finding its way beneath the lee floe also; for the uplifted ruins, within fifty paces of the weather beam, were advancing slowly toward us like an immense wave fraught with destruction. Resistance would not, could not have been effectual beyond a few seconds; for what, of human construction, could withstand the impact of an icy continent, driven onward by a furious storm? In the meantime symptoms too unequivocal to be misunderstood demonstrated the intensity of the pressure. The butt-ends began to start, and the copper, in which the galley apparatus was fixed, became creased, sliding doors refused to shut, and leaks found access through the bolt-heads and bulls-eyes. On sounding the well too, an increase of water was reported, not sufficient to excite apprehension in itself, but such as to render hourly pumping necessary. Moved by these indications, and to guard against the worst, I ordered the provisions and preserved meats, with various other necessaries, to be got up from below and stowed on deck so as to be ready at a moment to be thrown upon the large floe alongside. To add to our anxiety, night closed prematurely, when suddenly, from some unknown cause, in which, if we may so deem without presumption, the finger of Providence was manifest, the floe, which threatened instant destruction, turned so as in a great degree to protect us against an increase of pressure, though for several hours afterward the same creaking and grinding sounds continued to annoy our ears. The barometer and other instruments fell with a regularity unprecedented, yet the gale was broken, and by midnight had abated considerably."

After many similar disheartening adventures, and when the blockade had lasted four-and-thirty days, the further attempt to penetrate Repulse Bay, to the point whither the Terror was bound, and whence the reconnoitring parties were to start, were unanimously pronounced hopeless; then all that remained for the disappointed party, was to anticipate a winter among the ice, and provide as they best might against contingencies and surprises of weather. Longer, more dismal, and more perilous was the winter, than even experience could have anticipated. The moral resistance available against its suspenses and hardships, became a matter of interest to the father of the discoveries,—for such, to all intents and purposes, is every captain of such an expedition.

"Meantime, we were not unobservant of the habits and dispositions of the crew, hastily gathered together, and for the most part composed of people who had never been out of a collier; some half dozen, indeed, had served in Greenland vessels, but the laxity which is there permitted, rendered them little better than the former. A few men-of-wars-men, who were also on board, were worth the whole together. The want of discipline and attention to personal comfort, were most conspicuous; and though the wholesome regulations practised in His Majesty's service were most rigidly attended to in the Terror, yet such was the unsociability, though without any ill-will, that it was only by a steady and undeviating system pursued by the first lieutenant, that they were brought at all together with the feelings of messmates: at first, though nominally in the same mess, and eating at the same table, many of them would secrete their allowance, with other unmanly and unsailor-like practices. This was another proof, added to the many I had already witnessed, how greatly discipline improves the mind and manners, and how much the regular service man is to be preferred for all hazardous or difficult enterprises. Reciprocity of kindnesses, a generous and self-denying disposition, a spirit of frankness, a hearty and above-board manner—these are the true characteristics of the British seaman; and the want of these is seldom compensated by other qualities. In our case,—and I mention this merely to show the difference of olden and modern times,—there were only three or four in the ship who could not write; all read; some recited whole pages of poetry, others sang French songs. Yet with all this, had they been left to themselves, I verily believe a more unsociable, suspicious, and uncomfortable set of people could not have been found. Oh! if the two are incompatible, give me the old Jack Tar, who would stand up for his ship, and give his life for his messmate."

Week after week do we continue drifting along with the Terror, sometimes fixed, sometimes free, but wherever the ice pleases—sometimes exposed to heavy assaults, when a sudden gale caused disruption, and tries the strength of the poor ship to the utmost. In November, after repeated trials and adjustments, the warming apparatus proved totally inefficient, and was obliged to be abandoned: toward the close of the month the officers got up a play, and it went off merrily, but about Christmas the foe to all Arctic voyagers—the langor of scorbutic disease—began to creep in among them: and, with all the zeal of the authorities, it became difficult to enforce the proper quantity of exercise being taken much more to stir up merriment. On Valentine's day—to pass on quickly—they began to look forward to their release. But matters, in place of amending, rapidly became worse; for on the 9th of March the Terror, still drifting, began to be lifted up by the ice, and leakages to ensue from the tremendous strain to which she was exposed. On the 16th—

"Another rush drove irresistibly on the larboard quarter and stern, and forcing the ship ahead raised her on the ice. A chaotic ruin followed; our poor and cherished courtyard, its wall and arched doors, gallery, and well trodden paths, were rent, and in some parts ploughed up like dust. The ship was careened fully four streaks, and sprung a leak as before. Scarcely were ten minutes left us for the expression of our astonishment that any thing of human build could outlive such assaults, when, at 1 A. M. another equally violent rush succeeded; and in its way toward the starboard quarter, threw up a rolling wave thirty feet high, crowned by a ponderous square mass of many tons, resembling the entire side of a house, which, after hanging for some time in doubtful poise on the ridge, at length fell with a crash into the hollow, in which, as in a cavern, the after part of the ship seemed imbedded. It was indeed an awful crisis, rendered more frightful from the mistiness of the night and dimness of the moon. The poor ship cracked and trembled violently; and no one could say that the next minute would not be her last, and, indeed, his own too, for with her our means of safety would probably perish. * *

"I was naturally anxious to ascertain, as far as possible, the amount of damage received; and, on inspecting the outside of the ship with the first lieutenant and carpenter, we saw that the fore-foot was completely exposed, the ship having been literally lifted up on the surface of the same ice, which had formerly, as I have said, imbedded her up to the flukes of the anchors. How far she was from the water's edge, could not be ascertained, though it was seen from the marks that she was heaved up seven feet abaft, whilst on deck, the ascent in walking forward was considerable. The larboard side was found to be flattened and indented in such a manner, as to make it probable some injury had been sustained about the timbers near the line of flotation, on the same side was bolstered up as high as the taffrail by one of the largest floe pieces, which pressed severely on one of her weakest points. These appearances with the facts of the damaged stern-post and the leaks, raised a doubt in my mind, how far the ship might be trustworthy when the ice should slacken off sufficiently to let her down to her bearings."

In this state, with slight changes, did the Terror remain till July, when the operation of the ice-saws, seconded by the season, effected her deliverance. How dreary and monotonous the condition of her crew must have been may be inferred from the importance given in the chronicle to the chance appearance of a bird, or from the fact that some among her officers who "did not lurk for the chance of a shot, were speculating on the possibility of coaxing the ship's peas to germinate in an heterogeneous composition of coal dust." No wonder that on the 11th of July, loud was the cheering when the disengaged Terror gave signs of parting company with her Old Man of the Sea—the mass of ice which had so long upborne her, and embraced her so closely to her all but destruction. Yet the greatest peril was to come. The ship was

fatally injured, and for two days his friends stood around him waiting the last, sad moment. Let her commendation be found in the following letter to Captain Bath's own words :

"July 24, 1851.—Having now one in every direction, we continued to feel about a quarter of a mile to the leeward, when we were saluted in a way from beneath our ship, and it was with great pleasure we discovered that it was the long-lost boat's crew. Language cannot describe the feelings of gratification and delight of the poor fellows when they beheld their deliverers, and the delight was mutual. Words cannot express the joy we felt at the successful working of our long, but the water became rough in the afternoon, and we were obliged to lay to. At 4 A. M. on the 25th inst. we made sail, and at 8 A. M. we were within a mile and a half of the land, when we discovered a large fire on the beach, which we supposed was made by the natives. At 9 A. M. we were close in with the land, and could distinctly see the cocoa-nut trees, and the beautiful sandy beach, which looked very inviting after being so long confined on board ship. At 10 A. M. we were within a quarter of a mile of the shore, when we let go our anchor in seven fathoms of water. We then hoisted out our boats, and I, with the second officer and four men, went on shore, taking with us a small keg of water, a bag of bread, and a musket and ammunition. We were met on the beach by a native, who appeared to be the chief of the district, and who received us in a friendly manner. He conducted us to his house, which was situated about a mile from the beach, and treated us with the greatest hospitality. He had a large number of natives with him, who were all armed with muskets, spears, and clubs. We remained with the chief about two hours, and then returned to the boat, accompanied by him and his followers. We then got under way, and stood to the northward, in search of the remainder of the crew. At 2 P. M. we discovered the ship on the beach, about two miles to the northward of us, and at 3 P. M. we were close to her. She was lying on her beam ends, with her keel exposed to us. We hailed her, but received no answer. We then sent a boat on board, and found that the natives had left her. We then went on board ourselves, and found that they had taken away everything of value, and had broken open the lockers and chests, and destroyed everything they could not carry away. We found the ship in a dreadful state, and the cargo of rice completely spoiled. We then left her, and returned to the boat, and made sail for Manilla. We arrived here on the 28th inst., and I am happy to say that all the crew are well and hearty, and have been treated with the greatest kindness by the inhabitants of this place. I am happy to say that the vessel did not receive her equipment, and was not ready for sea when the mutiny broke out. She was originally going over; and the great inclination of the crew to desert, and their unwillingness to obey the orders of the officers, made the vessel quite a clog on to starboard as to beat comfortably. It was my belief that the natives had been watching the spectacle of what may be fitly termed a self-inflicted punishment, and that they were only waiting for the favorable moment to attack the vessel, and plunder her cargo, which they knew to consist of rice. Meanwhile, those who happened to be below, finding everything falling, rushed on deck, or clambered on deck, where they saw the ship lying on her beam-ends, with the low boats towing in the water, and felt that a few moments only remained between them and eternity. Yet it was a fearful crisis there was no time for reflection; the sails were cleared up and lowered, fresh men were forced from the forecastle, and the duty which again were rather unhooked than lowered, the barge was manned and got away, with a considerable and presence of which I shall ever remember with pleasure, the whole fore were collected and filled with arms, ammunition and clothing, and vessel astern clear of danger. The mutineers were never visited, and I have reason to that the skirmish at cayenne, yet the question of Thus the leak kept gaining on us, and was used when manned in the seizure, there was a considerable quantity of water. Our fate, however, had been appointed, and we were hurrying to our vessel did not recover her equilibrium, but was obliged to lay to, with her yards across. At 4 P. M. the weather was moderate, and the sea was already going over; and the great inclination of the vessel to leeward rendered it impossible to keep on a wind. We were obliged, therefore, to bear away, and run before the wind, with the prospect of passing the night in the open sea. Our provisions and water were now nearly exhausted, and the prospect was a gloomy one. The vessel was now rolling and labouring very heavily, and the water was washing over her decks. At 6 P. M. the wind had increased to a gale, and the sea was running very high, and the vessel was rolling and labouring very heavily, and the water was washing over her decks. At 7 P. M. the wind had increased to a gale, and the sea was running very high, and the vessel was rolling and labouring very heavily, and the water was washing over her decks. At 8 P. M. the wind had increased to a gale, and the sea was running very high, and the vessel was rolling and labouring very heavily, and the water was washing over her decks. At 9 P. M. the wind had increased to a gale, and the sea was running very high, and the vessel was rolling and labouring very heavily, and the water was washing over her decks. At 10 P. M. the wind had increased to a gale, and the sea was running very high, and the vessel was rolling and labouring very heavily, and the water was washing over her decks. At 11 P. M. the wind had increased to a gale, and the sea was running very high, and the vessel was rolling and labouring very heavily, and the water was washing over her decks. At 12 P. M. the wind had increased to a gale, and the sea was running very high, and the vessel was rolling and labouring very heavily, and the water was washing over her decks.

SUBMITTED SELECTIONS.

From the Baltimore American.

The frequency of fatal results from taking laudanum, either by inadvertence or inadvertence, in the presence of members is a matter of great interest, and should be widely known. The use of the article is so universal in the way above mentioned, that it is necessary to call the attention to the fact that it is dangerous to be kept in private families, whilst in its use in the hands of physicians it is considered indispensable and invaluable for them. An instance of the kind which has occurred in this city, a child, a little girl, the other, with the purchase of a light lever, advantageously placed at a right angle with the knife, the latter being fastened to the vertical. Meanwhile, those who happened to be below, finding everything falling, rushed on deck, or clambered on deck, where they saw the ship lying on her beam-ends, with the low boats towing in the water, and felt that a few moments only remained between them and eternity. Yet it was a fearful crisis there was no time for reflection; the sails were cleared up and lowered, fresh men were forced from the forecastle, and the duty which again were rather unhooked than lowered, the barge was manned and got away, with a considerable and presence of which I shall ever remember with pleasure, the whole fore were collected and filled with arms, ammunition and clothing, and vessel astern clear of danger. The mutineers were never visited, and I have reason to that the skirmish at cayenne, yet the question of Thus the leak kept gaining on us, and was used when manned in the seizure, there was a considerable quantity of water. Our fate, however, had been appointed, and we were hurrying to our vessel did not recover her equilibrium, but was obliged to lay to, with her yards across. At 4 P. M. the weather was moderate, and the sea was already going over; and the great inclination of the vessel to leeward rendered it impossible to keep on a wind. We were obliged, therefore, to bear away, and run before the wind, with the prospect of passing the night in the open sea. Our provisions and water were now nearly exhausted, and the prospect was a gloomy one. The vessel was now rolling and labouring very heavily, and the water was washing over her decks. At 6 P. M. the wind had increased to a gale, and the sea was running very high, and the vessel was rolling and labouring very heavily, and the water was washing over her decks. At 7 P. M. the wind had increased to a gale, and the sea was running very high, and the vessel was rolling and labouring very heavily, and the water was washing over her decks. At 8 P. M. the wind had increased to a gale, and the sea was running very high, and the vessel was rolling and labouring very heavily, and the water was washing over her decks. At 9 P. M. the wind had increased to a gale, and the sea was running very high, and the vessel was rolling and labouring very heavily, and the water was washing over her decks. At 10 P. M. the wind had increased to a gale, and the sea was running very high, and the vessel was rolling and labouring very heavily, and the water was washing over her decks. At 11 P. M. the wind had increased to a gale, and the sea was running very high, and the vessel was rolling and labouring very heavily, and the water was washing over her decks. At 12 P. M. the wind had increased to a gale, and the sea was running very high, and the vessel was rolling and labouring very heavily, and the water was washing over her decks.

AN ECLIPSE OF THE SUN

Is a conclusion of part of the face of the sun, occasioned by an interposition of the moon between the earth and the sun. Eclipses of the sun are of three kinds—total, partial, and annular. The total eclipse is when the whole disc of the sun appears to the earth at the time of new moon. The partial eclipse is when the moon's shadow passes by the earth, and only a part of the sun appears to the earth at the time of new moon. The annular eclipse is when the moon's shadow passes by the earth, and only a part of the sun appears to the earth at the time of new moon. The total eclipse is when the whole disc of the sun appears to the earth at the time of new moon. The partial eclipse is when the moon's shadow passes by the earth, and only a part of the sun appears to the earth at the time of new moon. The annular eclipse is when the moon's shadow passes by the earth, and only a part of the sun appears to the earth at the time of new moon.

SILK.

The enormous production of Raw silk, amounting in a single year to more than 20 millions of pounds, is a fact of great interest. Unprecedented efforts are every where making to increase the home production of this precious commodity. Italy, France, Austria, Prussia, Belgium and Switzerland, are all making great efforts to increase the production of silk. The production of silk in Italy is now about 10 millions of pounds, and is increasing rapidly. The production of silk in France is now about 10 millions of pounds, and is increasing rapidly. The production of silk in Austria is now about 10 millions of pounds, and is increasing rapidly. The production of silk in Prussia is now about 10 millions of pounds, and is increasing rapidly. The production of silk in Belgium is now about 10 millions of pounds, and is increasing rapidly. The production of silk in Switzerland is now about 10 millions of pounds, and is increasing rapidly.

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Saturday Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 9, 1848.

SILK INTELLIGENCE.

Somewhere about 40 years ago, the venerable Dr. Stiles, then President of Yale College, delivered a sermon in the pulpit of his native town, in which he spoke of the importance of the silk culture, and the great profit that would result from it. He was followed by a gentleman who had been a silk manufacturer in Connecticut, and who had been ruined by the business

PHILADELPHIA WHOLESALE PRICES.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6.

ASHES—		Lion Pr.	9 @
Pots	6 @	Sperm	40 @
Pearls	6 @	Whale	32 @
BAGGING—		Winter Strained	35 @
Kentucky	12 @	Winter Pale	40 @
Gunny	12 @	OILCAKE	
BALE ROPE		New Orleans	30 @
BEESWAX		Linseed	30 @
BOOTS		PAINTS—	
BRISTLES		Red Lead	8 @
BROOMS		White Lead, dry	8 @
BUTTER		White Lead, ground in oil	8 @
CANDLES—		Spanish Brown	3 @
Mould	12 @	Yellow Ochre	2 @
Sperm	33 @	PLASTER PARIS	
CHEESE		Retailing from Store	2 50 @
COAL—		By the Cargo	2 @
Lehigh	5 50 @	Chrome	
Schuylkill	5 50 @	Paris White	2 @
Liverpool		Venetian Red	2 @
COFFEE		Yellow Ochre	2 @
COTTON		Spanish Brown	3 @
COTTON Yarn		PROVISIONS—	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Beef, No. 1	10 @
Sheetings		Beef, No. 2	8 @
Shirtings		Pork, Mess	16 @
Calicoes		Pork, Prime	13 @
Ginghams		Pork, Clear	18 @
Cotton Osnaburgs		Hams	10 @
Brown Sheetings		Shoulders	6 @
Stripes		Lard	8 @
Carpets		Butter	12 @
DYE STUFFS—		Cheese	6 @
Alum	3 @	Lard Oil	70 @
Copperas	2 @	Tallow	8 @
Logwood, Chips	3 @	Prime Steam Refined	
Fustic	3 @	Lard	
Nicaragua	12 @	RICE	4 @
Camwood	6 @	SALT—	
Redwood	3 @	Ashton's Fine	1 50 @
Quercitron Bark	30 @	Turks Island	1 @
Fustic	3 @	Liverpool Ground	1 @
Nicaragua	12 @	Rock	1 @
Camwood	6 @	SEEDS—	
Redwood	3 @	Clover	6 @
Quercitron Bark	30 @	Timothy	2 @
Fustic	3 @	Flaxseed	1 @
Nicaragua	12 @	SPIRITS—	
Camwood	6 @	Brandy, Cognac	1 @
Redwood	3 @	Brandy, Peach	1 @
Quercitron Bark	30 @	Gin, Holland	1 @
Fustic	3 @	Gin, Schnapps	1 @
Nicaragua	12 @	Rum, Jamaica	1 @
Camwood	6 @	Rum, St. Croix	1 @
Redwood	3 @	Rum, Windward	1 @
Quercitron Bark	30 @	Whiskey, Rye	1 @
Fustic	3 @	Whiskey, Monongahela	1 @
Nicaragua	12 @	Whiskey, Scotch	1 @
Camwood	6 @	Whiskey, Irish	1 @
Redwood	3 @	Whiskey, Domestic	1 @
Quercitron Bark	30 @	STEEL—	
Fustic	3 @	Blistered	6 @
Nicaragua	12 @	Spring	6 @
Camwood	6 @	Cast	12 @
Redwood	3 @	Shear	12 @
Quercitron Bark	30 @	Tire	6 @
Fustic	3 @	Bloom	6 @
Nicaragua	12 @	Sheet	6 @
Camwood	6 @	SUGAR—	
Redwood	3 @	Brown	6 @
Quercitron Bark	30 @	Loaf	12 @
Fustic	3 @	Lump	12 @
Nicaragua	12 @	TEA—	
Camwood	6 @	Hyson	1 @
Redwood	3 @	Young Hyson	1 @
Quercitron Bark	30 @	Imperial	1 @
Fustic	3 @	Gunpowder	1 @
Nicaragua	12 @	Hyson Skin	1 @
Camwood	6 @	Souchong	1 @
Redwood	3 @	TOBACCO—	
Quercitron Bark	30 @	Kentucky	6 @
Fustic	3 @	Virginia	6 @
Nicaragua	12 @	Ohio	6 @
Camwood	6 @	Manufactured	6 @
Redwood	3 @	WHISKEY	1 @
Quercitron Bark	30 @	WOOL—	
Fustic	3 @	Saxony	1 @
Nicaragua	12 @	Merino	1 @
Camwood	6 @	Mixed	1 @
Redwood	3 @	Pulled	1 @
Quercitron Bark	30 @	Spanish	1 @
Fustic	3 @	Smyrna	1 @
Nicaragua	12 @	Buenos Ayres	1 @
Camwood	6 @	Cape Good Hope	1 @
Redwood	3 @	Mexican	1 @
Quercitron Bark	30 @	Peruvian	1 @
Fustic	3 @	Chilian	1 @
Nicaragua	12 @	Patagonia	1 @
Camwood	6 @	Sandwich Island	1 @
Redwood	3 @	Canton	1 @
Quercitron Bark	30 @	Cape Horn	1 @
Fustic	3 @	Hides, Buenos Ayres	1 @
Nicaragua	12 @	Hides, Rio Grande	1 @
Camwood	6 @	Hides, Orinoco	1 @
Redwood	3 @	Hides, Texas	1 @
Quercitron Bark	30 @	Hides, Dry Salted	1 @
Fustic	3 @	Hides, Green Salted	1 @
Nicaragua	12 @	Hides, Dry Flint	1 @
Camwood	6 @	Hides, Dry Salted	1 @
Redwood	3 @	Hides, Green Salted	1 @
Quercitron Bark	30 @	Hides, Dry Flint	1 @
Fustic	3 @	Hides, Dry Salted	1 @
Nicaragua	12 @	Hides, Green Salted	1 @
Camwood	6 @	Hides, Dry Flint	1 @
Redwood	3 @	Hides, Dry Salted	1 @
Quercitron Bark	30 @	Hides, Green Salted	1 @
Fustic	3 @	Hides, Dry Flint	1 @
Nicaragua	12 @	Hides, Dry Salted	1 @
Camwood	6 @	Hides, Green Salted	1 @
Redwood	3 @	Hides, Dry Flint

Yesterday, the Spirit of Seneca, Wood given at the Fair Ground.

For the Saturday Evening Post.
CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BY JOHN J. JONES, JR., OF DECATUR STREET.

CANTATA I.—TO THE MAYOR.

Fire, to the Gods, the incense pure'd
Libations of the rosy wine;
And lower from on high descend
Relievers of the human mind.
Bid, (to play a merry part,)
The Goddess of Mirth to my heart
Come, mind, whatever others say
Or Gods, nor Goddess, prefer.

Yet, for a mortal, there are gone,
And more than one of these materials are;
I set mean in size or weight,
For many are the equals there.

Like Bacchus, at his car of glee,
There sat in his individual sense;
Man mortals at the words of gloom,
And shrink before the lower notions.

Like Minos, there there before the throne
That sentenced them to the shades of night,
And for my money here to gain,
Or look for favor in my sight.

Methinks, the softer sex at least,
Might make thy iron heart relent;
But hey, they, they range heart
In as my modern empire went.

The blooming youth, by love or wine,
At midnight from his couch shall'd,
By thee or Mayor-enough's shrine
In terror presume to bend.

How must thy dynasty be cow'd,
And many a noble youth be vil'd,
Thou mind in thy day-book first,
In postal in the "Ledger" sent!

The race unwise is super great;
Resentful at thy harsh decree;
Or to no mean, to never, treat,
Their slaughter'd brotherhood to see!

The serpent mothers deeply mourn;
And then, of fine! then of sense!
They, from their tender offspring born,
Lament the spite of our love.

Ah, Sir, though justice we esteem,
Yet temper there must be with it,
To balance the one to the other,
And so entire favor lend!

But duty calls me to the work;
To currents of remorse, can back!
Fire!—take a treat so the Turk,
To pay delinquents to th attack.

All soon, great chief, once duty ends,
I'll by intoxicate the shaft,
Existence companion's needs,
And to as strage as thyself.

Philadelphia, September 5, 1838.

Connubium.—Why is a newspaper like a hard brush? D'ye give it up? Because every body should have one of his own, and not borrow his neighbor's.

When Foote was about to produce a play by puppets, a lady of fashion asked him if the figures were to be as large as life. "Oh, no, madam," replied Sam, "not much bigger than Garrick."

A New Hampshire farmer, going to parish meeting, met the clergyman and told him the rye were going to raise his salary, (which was a very good one,) to which he dryly said, "I beg you would do no such thing for I've got rye enough now, and if you raise any more, I am afraid I shall have so much I shall be ruined."

Exceedingly Neat.—There was a specimen of the ready politeness of Frenchmen on board of the Hercules during the passage from Havre, that ship lay at Newport, which is worth recording.

One of the American guests gave a toast—"The three days of July," referring, of course, to the revolution and the glorious 4th of July, 1776. An officer of the ship immediately gave—"*And the Fourth!* a happier testimony of impromptu politeness never uttered.

The Ruling Passion.—A lady in one of our villages lately from a wagon ride, was carried into somebody's house, with an ugly cut on one of her pretty cheeks. No sooner had the process of commencement been gone than animation returned, and opening her eyes she loped for something, "Where is my reticule?" said she. Of course the gallant operator ran the stitches as close as a milliner working a wristband.

Marriage Bots.—Be vicious and you can not be happy; be virtuous and you cannot be unhappy.

All good and great men in the world have been boys, and why should not all boys become good and great men?

Never go to bed till you are wiser than when you arose, for observation, with experience for a bottom, the elements of wisdom, are the property of the man who chooses them.

Read good books, seek out good companions, attend good concerts, and avoid good taverns, for your fate depends on the boy—the peace of to-morrow on the actions of to-day.

Fanny Ensler, the *Parisian Dancer*.—She is well courtesy in her middle, and then rise in a prosodic two yards high! Then is her profession-ry step. She will then set off, and skip over the whole area of the stage, lighting on it occasionally trying her limbs, and as it were, preparing to spring from afar, and will present herself to the dazzled from afar, and will present herself to the spectators in all the variety of instantaneous and subsequences. One position you will see her—her many "twinkling feet" suspended in the air then nothing" seemed round, until her face and her hips will seem on the same side of her; at last, (and this is the very perfection of the dance,) you see her with her face to the audience, and her self upon the ball of her left toe, and the heel the right gradually up to the level of the knee (the knee will hold its breath,) and then she will give herself a rolling movement, continuing it en crescendo till she becomes invisible.—You can no more count her legs than the spokes of a rail road car carrying the President's Message. This is Fanny Ensler.

To make a brilliant Stucco.—*Wash well for all buildings inside or out.*—Take clean lumps of well burnt lime, and slack them in one (unripe) pound of refining or burnt alum pulverized, one pound of loaf sugar, three quarts of rice flour made into a paste, and well mixed, and then one gallon of the cleanest glue dissolved as calm over the fire as it can be done, and mixed with the above or hot outside. This will be as brilliant as Fisher Ames, and retain its brilliancy for many years. The east end of the President's house in Washington is washed with it.—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

Pleasant Neighbors.—A little story we are about to relate is a fact, and we are furthermore in possession of the names of the parties. At a large respectable boarding house in the city resides a young married couple, husband in counting house, children, like all children, will sometimes cry. The other morning, a lady residing in the house, and occupying seat in a manner by a colored servant, that if the child cried again it would be complained of as a nuisance. The message, or to speak with which the polite sender is not even on speaking terms, accompanied by the assertion in the next session of "Etiquette for Ladies."

An Adroit Robbery.—A lady went into a shop in the Rue Richelieu (Paris) to buy a cashmere shawl, and having arranged the price, left her trout her purse a bank note, and was in the act of handing it over to the cashier when, hearing a noise down, when a man who had been observed watching her at the shop door, rushed in, struck the lady's hand, scattered the notes from her hand and vanished. "I have already forbidden you to buy a shawl, but you will not join, and you shall not have one." He then went out of the shop, and the lady fainted away. On her revival the master of the shop began to console with her on the scene of violence, and expressed that she had lost a husband! "My husband!" cried the brutal. "I never saw the man before!" "Then," cried the lady: "I never saw the man before!" "Then," cried the lady: "I never saw the man before!" out that she had been robbed: pursuit was instantly made after the audacious rogue, but it was all in vain; he had got clear off.

Celebrity once conquered the interest excited by watching a certain politician's career, to that which is felt on witnessing a duck hunt: the latter is infinitely exciting being a genuine fact, from which it will come up again.

Bridget's Account of her Interview with Doctor.—"Well Bridget," says her mistress, "what did he do to you?" "Sure, ma'am, he did nothing at all, at all, but just felt me arms and me ankles intirely, and then I was to go home to me self, and it would be well in a week." "Well, Bridget, and what else?" "Sure, ma'am, he said that was all the way down to the bottom of me heart." "Bridget, you are telling me a lie." "Sure, ma'am, I'm not, I'm telling you the truth." "Bridget, I know you are telling me a lie, and I will not have it." "Sure, ma'am, I'm not telling you a lie at all, at all